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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Last Hours of the Session—Western Bills Disposed Of—Sudden Death of a Reporter of the Senate—More Vetoes from the Governor—Boiler Inspection Bill Fails—Caucus for Speaker of the Senate—Presentations, &c., To-day.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 9, 1873.

The last day of the session has been necessarily one of considerable confusion.

The act pensioning the Judges created debate, and was voted down in the Senate.

The last already partially consumed, except the Point bridge, which was defeated.

The Fifth Ward School bill was opposed by Senator White and warmly supported by Senator Humphreys, but the point that the courts had power prevailed, and the bill went under.

Senator Humphreys had the vote on the gunpowder act reconsidered, and the bill was postponed.

The House calendar, containing many Western bills, was fast clearing under the call, including the South Side Land Company, additional powers to Coal Exchange, Union Improvement Company, Union Passenger Railway, act authorizing the planting of shade trees on Liberty avenue and other avenues in the city of Pittsburgh.

The Military bill has passed both Houses, and provides for two thousand men—two hundred companies, each to receive four hundred dollars.

To-morrow morning's session will be devoted to complimentary speeches to retiring officers, etc. Speaker Elliot will be the recipient of a silver set costing seven hundred dollars, and Mr. Wood, of the Senate, also of a very handsome one, the first ever given to a member of the Senate.

H. J. Mason, of New York, reporter of the Senate, was found dead in bed at the Lochiel House, this morning. A death was supposed to have resulted from heart disease. Senator Ruhan offered a joint resolution appropriating one hundred dollars to defray the funeral expenses, which passed, and the House concurred. The deceased had been a reporter for eight years, and was highly respected. A special car containing his remains left here at ten o'clock to-night for New York.

More Vetoes by the Governor.

At the night session the Governor sent in another batch of veto messages, among them from the Governor of Pittsburgh, vetoing the Independent German congregation from taxation, act incorporating the New York and Pennsylvania Coal Company, act incorporating the Jackson Safe Deposit and Trust Company, act incorporating the Diamond Coal Company, act incorporating the Enterprise Coal Company, act incorporating Armstrong Land and Improvement Company.

Boiler Inspection Bill.

The Boiler Inspector bill was returned with amendments, which were non-concurred in, and a committee of conference appointed, which insures that the bill fails.

Caucus for Speaker of the Senate.

There was a disagreement in the Republican Senate caucus this evening on Speaker, and an adjournment until to-morrow morning. Mr. Strang, of Tioga, was to have been elected on the first ballot; Mr. Graham, of Allegheny, turned up so strong that it was necessary to adjourn to beat him.

Bills Finally Passed.

The following bills passed the Senate yesterday and were sent to the Governor for approval:

A supplement to an act entitled "An act to secure the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and the neighborhood thereof, from damage by gunpowder, et cetera," approved April 26, 1869, so as to allow storage of gunpowder in the county of Allegheny.

An act to incorporate the Jones Savings Bank.

An act to enable the Pittsburgh Exchange to borrow money and issue bonds.

A further supplement to an act entitled "An act to provide for the improvement of Penn avenue, and other avenues and streets in the city of Pittsburgh."

An act to give effect to the Pennsylvania Building, Loan and Homestead Association to purchase real estate.

A supplement to an act authorizing the National Tube company, of Monongahela, to purchase and lease real estate in the borough of McKeesport, Allegheny county, approved March 26, 1872.

An act in relation to the widow of Guy McCandless, minor child of J. Guy McCandless and Emma McCandless, giving the widow of the late Guy McCandless, giving the widow of the late Guy McCandless, giving the widow of the late Guy

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1873.

In our case of the United States against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the Supreme Court has just rendered an opinion of widespread interest, in as much as it finally settles the question that the United States has no power to tax that part of the earnings of a corporation which has been previously pledged to a State or municipality.

The United States Circuit Court of Massachusetts has just rendered a decision of considerable interest to bankers, the gist of which is that any promise by the teller of a bank to pay at a future time a check, the drawer of which has no funds on deposit at the date of presentment, does not bind the bank, because such promise is without consideration, and also within the statute of frauds, as being a promise to pay the debt of another, and therefore should be in writing.

We noted, the other day, some allusion to the encouraging fact that the uncertainty as to the ultimate fate of iron shipbuilding was acting as a direct means toward enhancing the value of our wooden shipping interests. New England papers state that for the first time within ten years, wooden ships constructed in this country can be sold in London or Liverpool at their full price. The tide has now turned; it is now setting in our favor, and there is every reason to hope that within a few years American vessels will command higher rates in the markets of the world than those of any other nation.

We refer in another column, a noteworthy address from the American Iron and Steel Association, with regard to the necessity for a fresh awakening of the popular mind on the subject of protection. While we do not fully share its fears concerning the growth of free trade theories, we quite agree with its conclusions as to the importance of the general subject. A tariff we must have in this country, unless we repudiate our National debt, and, so long as it is inevitable, it is the part of wisdom to so adjust it as to encourage as great a development and diversity of industry as possible, to the end that no general evil may follow reverses in any one branch.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that Confederate war bonds issued by any State in aid of insurrection cannot be funded in the same way as Confederate money, which the Court has before decided did not vitiate a contract, provided such contract was a lawful one. The case in point was in regard to a lot of war bonds issued by the State of Arkansas to aid the rebellion, then worth about seventy-five per cent. of their par value, and used at that time in Memphis to some extent as a circulating medium. The Court held that the basis of the bonds being unconstitutional, the consideration was void. This decision is of considerable importance to a large number of people in the Southern States.

Some of the free trade organs are going into verbal ecstasies over the fact that the late Illinois Farmers' Convention passed a resolution against the tariff. So it did. That is to say, the convention was in session two days. On the first day its composition was something like that of *Duke Gaverin* on his introduction into this mundane sphere—"scarce half made up"—and it was at that time that the resolution in question was passed. On the second day the membership of the convention was completed, and its real work was performed—*the resolution passed the day previous being rescinded by a large majority*. Our jubilant contemporaries are quite welcome to all the encouragement they can derive from these consociate facts.

An exceedingly delicate question of etiquette arose at the recent reception of the Duc d'Aumale as a member of the French Academy. The question was whether the *Directeur* in responding to the speech of the new member, should address him in plain *Monsieur*, according to custom, or as *Monseigneur* in deference to his princely rank. Some were in favor of one title and some in favor of the other, and one Academician succeeded in a manner truly French in enlisting a stinging sneer on the side of the more respectful address. He argued that the Academy, by addressing the new member as *Monseigneur*, would plainly indicate that he was a Prince and not an author that the Duke had been admitted. But custom and the rule prevailed, and it was decided that the Duc d'Aumale should be received as simple Monsieur.

We have on several occasions of late commented on the anxiety of the more sensible Southern people to be delivered from their pretended Northern friends. Here is a paragraph from an ultra Democratic Georgia sheet, which we commend to the consideration of those opposition papers in this latitude which by their misrepresentations are trying to keep away settlers and capital from that section of our common country:

"The newspapers are taking up the old cry of 'immense Democratic gains,' and arguing from it that the Democratic party is sweeping the country from one end to the other. There is no sense in this cry because here and there in the Northern States a few townships, counties, or even a State goes Democratic; this is simply the result of some local issue upon which most of all parties differ, and in voting on the question are not governed by party lines. We have been deceived with this cry long enough, and had our hopes to go up and come down like a sky-rocket. Political parties do not change so rapidly, and until the old fanaticism dies, or graves are shelved, we shall have very little change of political sentiment in this country."

The New York *Tribune* has a correspondent who, according to editorial mention in that paper is making "a most examining tour through the present condition of South Carolina affairs." How careful, or rather how conscientious, may perhaps be inferred from his letter concerning the colored members of the Legislature of that State. He says:

"When an appropriation bill is up to raise money to catch and punish the Ku-Klux, they throw down what it means. They feel it in their homes. So, too, with educational measures. The free school comes right home to them: then the business of arming black militia. They are eager on that point. Some can talk on the issue connected with the Civil character, and their endless ramifications, day in and day out. There is no end to his gush and bombie."

The correspondent characterizes this sort of discussion as "chatter," and the *Tribune* editorially fears that the colored man is "making a burlesque of legislation" thereby. In other words, these men, many of whom have in their own persons felt the horrid lash of the slave driver and to the quick, and who do, in all high and veritable reality, "feel in their bones" the inestimable worth of liberty and the incomparable value of education, are to be made the subjects of supercilious jibe and jeer, of insolent flout and derision, because, forsooth, in the packed earnestness of their utterances concerning these vital essentials to the welfare and advancement of their race, they are "obtrusive of knowledge" and "do not refrain or restrain on composition." Time was when the *Tribune* spoke right nobly for humanity. Now—but drop the curtain. Who finds pleasure in such a fall?

Too much importance by half is attached to the resignation of Gideon Welles Curtis as a member of the Civil Service Advisory Board. The evil against which this reform took the field was the abuse of official patronage, which debased the moral tone of the employees by exhibiting daily cases of gross injustice—injustice which was not only tolerated by, but was the obvious corollary of, such a condition of things. But the transfer of Marshal Stevens to the New York Naval Office, to which Mr. Curtis objected, and which appears to have been the direct cause of his resignation, was a fair case for the right of judgment allowed the President under his Constitutional power. The choice of such an officer involves many elements of character besides that of the mere security of the public service in the office itself. We have reason to believe, moreover, that, as long ago as the early part of last winter, the President suggested to Mr. Curtis the propriety and necessity of a modification of the rules, which would admit of promotion from one branch of the service into another; that a good Assessor of Internal Revenue should be eligible for a Collector's position, that officials might be transferred from the different branches of the customs service to others; and, to illustrate the matter definitely, that changes like those which have lately been made among the Federal officials in New York might be permissible. Mr. Curtis declined to accede to the proposed modification, preferring that the system should stand or fall as a whole. The President, however, informed Mr. Curtis that when the time arrived for making appointments contemplated, they would doubtless be made, availing himself of concurrent authority to modify or alter Civil Service rules at his discretion. These appointments have been made, and Mr. Curtis has resigned. That is all there is of it. Concerning the appointments themselves, there is no question of the wisdom or propriety of the President's selections. With one exception, all of the new officials have had long and thorough training in public service, and always to their credit. They have been thoroughly tested, and take prestige and experience to their new positions. Mr. Curtis's resignation has very little practical effect on the administration of the system of reform in the civil service. The Advisory Board, of which he was chairman, has been for over a year little more than a name. It has held but one meeting and made no report. With the completion of its rules and regulations, more than a year ago, it practically ceased from its labors, and, to its great credit, drew none, or very near to none, of the twenty-five thousand dollars appropriated by the last Congress for carrying on the reforms it had recommended.

NOTHING TO SHOCK OUR ALARM.

Prominent ladies of St. Louis have lately taken an active part in the agitation of a phase of the delicate subject which is never mentioned to "ears polite" by any of the familiar Saxon or less familiar Latin terms which designate it, but which in refined colloquy is always called the "social evil." The action of the subject to the interests of society is of direct and undeniable importance, and with the progress of sociological inquiries and philanthropic activity that distinguishes the present age, the subject referred to has necessarily received an increased measure of attention. In England several years ago Parliament undertook to regulate the evil by legislation of the same general tenor as the legislation which adopted or perhaps initiated by the City Council of St. Louis, has given rise there to a good deal of dissatisfaction and debate. And when certain women of high character and social position in St. Louis resolved to disregard current prejudices and exert their influence against measures which seemed to them of evil tendency moral and social, they were no doubt encouraged and stimulated by the example of those English women who courageously stood forth as the opponents of the same or similar measures sanctioned by Parliament.

We refer to the subject for the purpose of correcting the apparent misapprehension of our intelligent neighbor of the *Frederick Freeman*. In the course of the St. Louis ladies he sees an exemplification of the feminine extravagances and eccentricities, to which the woman's rights doctrines naturally lead. Violation of propriety, female modesty and delicacy appears to him to have reached its extreme, its point of culmination, in this proceeding of American women. He admits, however, that if the mere wish to make a sensation were not the motive, but genuine sympathy for the misery and ruin of the fallen, then women of respectability might be justified in disregarding ordinary restraints and scruples for so high a purpose, on the supposition that practical good could thus be accomplished. But in this possibility he has little if any faith. Probably such scepticism is well founded; sensibility is not the instrument by which the problem in question is to be finally solved. But at the same time we deny that the feminine reformers of St. Louis have done anything flagitious, or specifically characteristic of American women. Their proceeding is not connected at all directly with the woman's rights movement; its inspiration is the humanitarian tendency of the age, and whatever may be said about its wisdom or gracefulness, a sufficient vindication of its delicacy may be found in the character of those eminent British ladies who set the example.

Without expressing an opinion as to the propriety or utility of active feminine participation in popular movements, one may safely say that, in developing and illustrating the principles of republican government, the American people have undoubtedly a task or world-wide interest assigned them in developing and illustrating the just relations of women to society. The sphere of woman as defined in the Civil Institutes of the Latin old world was no doubt susceptible of modifications indispensable to the best interests of both sexes. In many respects it was determined and fixed by ideas, doctrines, customs and prejudices which the most enlightened minds long ago outgrew and left behind, but which were still firmly intrenched in the sentiments of the majority. In every nation with advanced countries of Europe one and went were foo ments to become facts, or even to be tried, and it was reserved for the United States to afford opportunities for the change or the experiment. Such changes can not take place without giving rise to strange and perhaps alarming social and moral phenomena. Of this unlovely or even revolting nature are many of the manifestations resulting from the woman's rights movement. Sensitive observers is disgusted and timid observers are frightened at feminine claims and pretentions which seem to threaten the foundations of society, and which certainly tend to lessen if not destroy in one half of the population the sentiment made up of reverential deference and emotional affection with which the best of home regard the other moiety. But these are merely the indications and stages of transient, or of a gradual revolution, destined to be most beneficent in its results. The violent changes championed by extremists this voiced and vociferous, can not come to pass. "Woman's sphere" in all its essential features is marked out and fixed by eternal laws, which can not be overthrown by human institutions. The understanding and right feeling of the great majority of women recognize the truth, and they neither wish nor seek for a radical change. But the effect of the agitation will be to bring about a thousand superficial though important reforms essential to the life of a reasonably perfect social state and to the utmost efficiency of its elements.

Whatever difference of opinion concerning the qualities and merits of M. Thiers may exist among foreigners, there is no doubt that the Frenchmen he is the most interesting man in France. They talk about him, they analyse his character and intellect, they discuss him, for their own entertainment not less than that they may estimate the strength and endurance of the personal foundation of their hopes or fears. Each of the brief anecdotes in his circulation illustrates the amazing memory and historical imagination of the President. Count le F. who has been a friend of Thiers for forty years, relates that at a dinner party one evening in the reign of Louis Philippe, the Swedish ambassador, M. de Lowenstein, related with the vivacity and emotion of an eye witness, the circumstances of the murder of Gustavus the Third, assassinated in a masked ball on the night of the 15th of March, 1792. In his narrative he passed over no detail, no incidents incident, being able to mention even the christian names of Ankarstrom's accomplices in the crime. When the Ambassador had finished, M. Thiers said, "It is perfect, my dear Count, and everything you have told is exact to the last degree. Nevertheless, it seems to me you have forgotten something." Then, in response to the incredulous look of the Ambassador, M. Thiers smiled, and told the story in his way, giving fresh, curious, before unknown details, and making his hearers feel that they had been actually present at the event. The company were dazzled, bewildered, and the Swede exclaimed, "By my faith! that is the history, the true history. I had forgotten it. It is true. I offer an apology. It was you, not I, who saw Gustavus the Third assassinated." It would, however, be interesting to know whether there was not at least a shade of incredulity in the minds of the listeners. Thiers, as his books show, was a capital story-teller, but he always loved effect too much to be exceedingly particular about the truth.

On Thursday, April 10, 1845—twenty-eight years ago to-day—occurred "the great fire," by which one-third of the city of Pittsburgh, embracing its most active business portion, was laid in ashes. Twenty-eight years of progress have wrought a great difference in the aspect of affairs since. The wasted city recovered bravely from its terrible visitation; and it, perhaps, its subsequent remarkable growth has been somewhat less startling and phenomenal than that of some other and younger places, it is second to no city in the country in tranquil and steady advance of solid power and prosperity. The motion of the past does not feebly prophesy the progress of the future. Taking into consideration the fact that the growth of the country in manufactures is becoming proportionately greater every year, and that the development of Pittsburgh, instead of logical necessity keep pace with the development and utilization of the almost boundless resources of the State and of the Nation—the advance of the city in all the elements of metropolitan greatness, during the next twenty-eight years, promises to be something wonderful.

The Eastern Female High School in Baltimore is surrounded by fifty dens of prostitution, and the elite procuresses by insidious wiles and fair promises of an easy life, fine jewelry and rich dress, get many recruits from among its scholars. The authorities have evinced considerable endeavors to have the evil driven away from the neighborhood of the school, or a new location in a more suitable position. The journal named has gathered up a mass of facts and figures to sustain its position, and, although the people engaged in the nefarious business are backed by strong influences, there is good grounds for the hope that it may succeed in its righteous work. There is room for a reform of this kind in our own city!

The first authoritative report of the German losses in the late war with France has just been made public, in an official report recently issued to the Diet. The loss foots up 127,667 men, of whom 6,101 were officers, 68 surgeons, 12,808 sub-officers, and 108,423 private soldiers. The greater part of this loss was sustained in a few battles, among them Vionville and Gravelotte. At the first glance, this loss seems small, but, when the duration of the war is remembered, the loss is proportionately greater than that which was sustained in our own War of the Rebellion. At Vionville alone, the loss was 16,500; at St. Privat, 20,831; at Sedan, 9,033; and at Paris, during the siege, 11,565.

Southern planters find the production of peanuts more valuable than either wheat, corn or tobacco.

HOME INDUSTRY.

Plain Facts for Protectionists—Necessity for a Fresh Awakening of the Popular Mind on the Subject of Protection to Home Production—An Address from the American Iron and Steel Association.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL ASSOCIATION, April 4, 1873.

The Marquette *Mining Journal* recently gave expression to the views of thousands of good protectionists when it said: "We are inclined to think that the latest of Messrs. Carey, Ecker, Cooper and Greeley have about finished up the tariff question; nothing, of course, that no further discussion of the question is necessary; that the doctrine of protection is everywhere accepted as the settled policy of the country, from which there will be no departure by legislators or others in the long years to come. That opinion needs to be revised, and that promptly, or the most pernicious consequences will certainly result. The truth is, that never in all our history has there existed greater necessity for a fresh awakening of the popular mind to the benefits of protection than exists to-day. There are several causes which conspire to render necessary a restatement of old and even familiar arguments in favor of protection, but there are two which have especial prominence, and which threaten to be most productive of disastrous consequences. These are, first, the very indifference to which we have alluded, arising from a sense of security to which the extraordinary and unprecedented prosperity of the country during the past few years has contributed; and, second, the railroad agitation in the West, which is a sweeping like a whirlwind over a large part of the country where protection never has been accepted as a part of the political faith of the people, but has always been regarded as synonymous with robbery and monopoly.

"In reference to the indifference of the friends of protection to the duty of fortifying the advantages they have already gained, it may be remarked that the opportunity to make fresh assaults upon the protective policy which is thus offered is being energetically improved by the enemies of protection. Another fruitful source of determined, persistent opponents to Pennsylvania protection in every form in which it may manifest itself is now unquestionably larger than ever, and in all future political contests is bound to show itself; for a load who has once sufficiently followed the dictates of reason and common sense to discard protection is sure to be as persistent and troublesome in affirming his belief as were the old apostles of anti-slavery before the days of the Rebellion. The recent action of Congress in refusing to take measures to put the free list, and in ratifying that provision of the recent Treaty of Washington which admits fish and fish products free of duties, which colonial fisheries, which this fish-cured fish, into the United States free of duty, shows very significantly how the case stands. Congress will be in duty bound to relieve it.

"But it is not only in the newspapers that free traders are becoming more aggressive and more important concessions. They are contaminating other channels of thought. In the United States Review, editor of the New York *Nation*, Mr. E. L. Godkin, an ultra free trader, is about to commence a course of lectures before the senior class of Law College on economic topics, in which the teachings of England's free trade writers on political economy will be followed by quoted approvingly. Free, very free, of the universities and colleges of the country teach protection in the abstract. Why, in Lafayette College, the principal branch why so many of our literary and professional men are theoretical free traders, and why so many members of Congress vote to give practical force and exemplification to free trade theories.

"We pass to a yet more threatening phase of the situation—the "railroad war." Already more than duly does it not occur to most readers that the opposition to the West against the tariff has anything to do with the tariff. But it has much to do with it, and the prospect is that, in the end, the tariff will be the chief source of by the railroads. The railroads are charged to the farthest with the crushing exactions which the agricultural products carried from the West to the East, so that the money which finds its way into the pockets of the farmers is only one-fourth or one-fifth of the price their product brings in an Eastern market. Hence the opposition to free railroads, and of such free trade organs as the Chicago *Tribune* and that ardent of all Democratic papers, the Chicago *Times*, and the *Post*.

"The railroad agitation has spread to other States, and although the tariff was not a leading issue in the Illinois, held in the court House at Rock Island, March 19th, it was the principal topic of discussion. Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their influence to secure all reasonable means to secure a repeal of the duties on coal, salt, pig iron, iron and steel rails, and those articles which enter largely into the cost of the manufacture and own-going vessels and agricultural implements.

"At a mass meeting of the farmers of Livingston county, Illinois, held at Pontiac, March 25th, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That while the subscribers among the agriculturists feel that the cost of the present cheap transportation are palpable and startling, and that they have a right to look to their own State for relief, we are also willing to pay what is just and all the property and rights of railroad companies, and that we are always willing to pay our just proportion of taxes, whether they are levied in the shape of roads, bridges, canals, and steamships, and that we are unwilling to resort to trying to the cheapest and safest way in the shortest interval should be all open requisite.

"An illustrative of the temper of the newspapers of both parties which are printed in the rural communities of Illinois, we give an extract from an article in the *Jacksonville Sentinel*, one of the leading Democratic papers in that State:

"Let them go through a thorough investigation of all the burdens which the farmers of the West have to bear. Let them settle on the true basis of Pennsylvania, and the New England manufacturers will have become so rich out of our poverty. Let them show how much of the profits which colonial fisheries, which this fish-cured fish, into the United States free of duty, shows very significantly how the case stands. Congress will be in duty bound to relieve it.

"But it is not only in the newspapers that free traders are becoming more aggressive and

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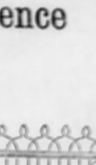

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EVERSON, GRAFF & MACRUM

Manufacturers of all Descriptions of

Sheet, Bar, Band and Small Iron

Office and Works, Second Avenue, immediately above Upper Monongahela Bridge, PITTSBURGH

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

Anchor Nail and Tack Works

CHESS, SMYTH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Nails, Tacks, Brads, &c.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

112 Water Street and 146 First Avenue, PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN FITZSIMMONS,

South Side Brass Works.

ALL KINDS OF

Brass Castings Made to Order.

Prompt attention given to Fitting Orders for Finished Brass Goods and Architectural Metals, Address

No. 95 CARSON STREET, South Side, Pittsburgh.

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Pittsburgh Bolt Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MERCHANT BAR IRON, FISH BARS AND BOLTS

Patent Hot Hammered Bolts and Nuts, Washers, Wood Screws, Plow Bolts and Shoulder Bolts, Rivets and Patch Bolts.

Office, 209 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. TELEGRAPHIC LOCK BOX 440.

E. KAYLOR, President. J. H. KAYLOR, Vice President. H. F. LYNCH, Secretary.

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William Graff & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Plain and Galvanized Wrought

Iron Pipe,

FOR GAS, STEAM AND WATER.

No. 140 FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pipe of any Size, Length or Thickness furnished to order.

BOLIVAR

UNION FIRE BRICK WORKS.

REESE, HAMMOND & CO.,

Manufacturers of the best quality of

BOLIVAR BRICK.

Capacity of Works, 2,000,000 Per Annum.

Works At Bolivar, Westmoreland county. Office and Yard, No. 61 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. Orders filled promptly.

Star Fire Brick Co

Corner Twenty-second and Railroad Sts., PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURE THE CELEBRATED

Clarion Star Brick

FOR GLASS HOUSE, FURNACES, STEEL WORKS, RAILROAD AND MINING WORKS, COKE OVENS &c.

SILAS, STOVE LINING AND FIRE BOX ARCHES, A SPECIALTY.

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CHESS, SMYTH & CO.,

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ALL KINDS OF

Brass Castings Made to Order.

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No. 95 CARSON STREET, South Side, Pittsburgh.

CHEAP STEAM PUMP,

Without Valves, Pistons or Packing.

Non-Freezing and always reliable. Call and see it in operation, or send for Circular. Price $15 to $80.

Refer to McVay, Walker & Co., and many Coal firms. Address, Special Agent for Allegheny County,

EDWARD A. LOESCHER, 68 First street, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Bolt Company.

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MERCHANT BAR IRON,

FISH BARS AND BOLTS

Patent Hot Hammered Bolts and Nuts, Washers, Wood Screws, Plow Bolts and Shoulder Bolts, Rivets and Patch Bolts.

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E. KAYLOR, President. J. H. KAYLOR, Vice President. H. F. LYNCH, Secretary.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

WEEKLY

Savings Bank

181 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - - $100,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS. DISCOUNTS EVERY DAY.

Open from 9 to 3 o'clock on Saturday Evenings.

DIRECTORS:

H. J. Westmoreland, Henry Lloyd, Henry Lockhaup, George Wolf, Jos. H. Graff, Henry McCandless, Wm. Eichbaum, S. A. Hill, Wm. H. Martin.

JACOB H. SECHLER, President. WM. HOLMES, Vice President. THOS. H. HUNTER, Cashier.

UNITED STATES BANK,

No. 123 FOURTH AVE.,

OPPOSITE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK.

CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. DIS COUNTS EVERY DAY.

Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday Evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.

OFFICERS OF BANK.

President—EDWARD HOUSE.

Vice Presidents—ADAM JACOBS and JACOB F. EAGLE.

Cashier—JOHN A. WILSON. Teller—JOHN H. HOUSE.

DIRECTORS.

EDWARD HOUSE, ROBERT W. MACKEY, HUMAN STEEL, JARED M. BRUSH, H. PHILLIPS, A. M. BOGGS, JOHN PAUL.

Secretary and Treasurer—THOMAS STEEL. Counsellor—JAMES P. SPEER. Solicitor—FRED. M. MAGEE, T. S. BIGELOW

Tradesmen's National Bank,

WOOD STREET CORNER SECOND.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

MONEY LOANED

ON

UNITED STATES BONDS COLLATERAL

Accounts Solicited.

J. HARPER, President. A. VANKIRK, Vice President. JOHN CLARKE, JR., Cashier.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

Collections given to Collections, and proceeds remitted.

SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

Banks closed every day at 1 o'clock P. M.

RIVER PACKETS.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.

LEAVES DAILY AT 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LEAVES BROWNSVILLE AT 5 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For all Points on the Monongahela River.

STEAMER GENEVA.....Capt. PHILLIPS
STEAMER WM. PHILLIPS.....Capt. S. M. PHILLIPS
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN.....Capt. WASH. STEWART
STEAMER R. BENNETT.....Capt. Z. W. GARMAN

For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Ferry street, Pittsburgh.

No Freight will be received after 5 o'clock.

THOS. P. CARLILE, Agent.

MORGANTOWN AND PITTSBURGH

PACKET.

For all Points on the Monongahela River.

THE NEW AND LIGHT Draught Passenger Steamer

WEST VIRGINIA,

STEVEN DONALDSON.....Commander.

Will leave for Morgantown every MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M., for Morgantown and intermediate points, returning will leave Morgantown every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M., for Pittsburgh.

For further particulars inquire of

A. S. FRY, Agent.

ZANESVILLE.

For Marietta and Zanesville.

EVERY TUESDAY—4 P. M.

THE FINE LIGHT DRAUGHT PACKET

CARRIE BROOKS,

HARVEY DARLINGTON.....Captain

Will leave as announced.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents

LOUISVILLE.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

FRIDAY, April 11—4 P. M.

THE FINE STEAMER

JUNIATA,

I. L. BROWNLEE.....Captain
WM. B. DRAVO.....Clerk

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents

ST. LOUIS.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis

SATURDAY, 12th INST.—1 P. M.

THE STEAMER

Messenger and Barge,

C. F. COX.....Command
J. C. FISHER.....Clerk

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents

ST. PAUL

SPEED, SAFETY AND RELIANCE.

For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo, St. Louis, Keokuk, Davenport, Dubuque and St. Paul.

SATURDAY, 12th INST.—4 P. M.

THE POWERFUL TOWBOAT

Fearless and Barges

J. M. BICKERSTAFF.....Commander.
J. W. SCOTT.....Clerk.

Will leave as announced.

Will also through receipts to all points South. Also, to Nebraska, Colorado, Salt Lake and California. Have through rates and freight Contracts, which will enable all of the business to come without delay. Shippers will find it to their interest to see us before contracting elsewhere.

For Freight apply on Board, or to

GEO. H. GORMLEY & CO., Agents.

RED RIVER.

For Shreveport and Jefferson Direct.

LEAVE HERE FROM 1ST TO 10TH OF MAY.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER

R. W. SKILLINGER.

W. G. McCOY.....Commander.

Will Leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply to

FLACK & HENDERSON, or FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents

NEW ORLEANS.

GRAY'S IRON LINE.

For New Orleans Direct.

THURSDAY, 10TH INST.

THE STEAMER

Iron Mountain and Barges.

WM. C. GRAY.....Master.

Will leave as announced.

For Freight or Passage apply to

R. C. GRAY, No. 94 Water street.

PETROLEUM.

ELKINS, BLY & CO.,

Riverside Oil Refine y,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Carbon and Head Light Oils

AND DEALERS IN

LUBRICATING OILS,

Duquesne Way and Main St., Pittsburgh.

Orders from the Wholesale Trade solicited.

R. K. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia

WARING & KING,

Commission Merchants and Brokers in Petroleum and its Products.

Office No. 37 FIFTH AVENUE, Second Floor, PITTSBURGH PA.

EXCELLENCE

In Steel Pens, as evidenced by the ever increasing sales of the celebrated

SPENCERIAN

STEEL PENS.

These Pens were awarded by 15 members of the Jury to which, as will more than 1,500,000 were sold in 1872. They are of superior finish, and are famous for their elasticity, durability, and evenness of point. For sale everywhere.

For the convenience of those who may wish to try these Pens, we will send a sample Card, containing all of the 15 numbers, by mail on receipt of 22 cents.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO., 138 and 140 Grand street, N. Y.

LAING & McKALLIP,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED,

BALED HAY,

HYDRAULIC CEMENT, WHITE LIME, CALCINED AND LAND PLASTER AND ANTHRACITE COAL,

Nos. 107, 111 and 113 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Geo Sawyer's Barbers' Soap.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

FREEHOLD

Bank and Building

ASSOCIATION,

No. 68 Smithfield St.,

Between Fourth Avenue and Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPITAL.....$2,000,000.
FREEHOLD PRIVILEGE..... 500,000.

DEPOSITORS SECURED

BY ACT OF THE

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, National or State Bonds, Loans and Securities.

Municipal Warrants and persons under age, by the charter on Deposit money in their own name, and their money secured by individual liability to any one named therein.

Open for business from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday evening from 7 to 9 o'clock; must apply at 12 M.

OFFICERS OF BANK.

President—EDWARD HOUSE.

Vice Presidents—ADAM JACOBS and JACOB F. EAGLE.

Cashier—JOHN A. WILSON. Teller—JOHN H. HOUSE.

DIRECTORS.

EDWARD HOUSE, ROBERT W. MACKEY, HUMAN STEEL, JARED M. BRUSH, H. PHILLIPS, A. M. BOGGS, JOHN PAUL.

Secretary and Treasurer—THOMAS STEEL. Counsellor—JAMES P. SPEER. Solicitor—FRED. M. MAGEE, T. S. BIGELOW

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK,

206 Ohio Street, Allegheny City.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

Assets January 1, 1873, - $961,031 10

Capital Represented, over $5,500,000 00

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., also on Saturday Evenings, from 7 to 9 o'clock.

Deposits received in sums of One Dollar and upwards and interest allowed on Time Deposits, which can be withdrawn at the pleasure of the depositor.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, and AT LOWEST RATES.

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DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1203 Carson St., Birmingham.

CAPITAL STOCK, - $100,000.

Deposits of $1 00 and upward received.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Particular attention given to Collections, and proceeds promptly remitted.

OFFICE HOURS: 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturday Evenings from 6 to 9 o'clock.

Banks closed every day at 1 o'clock P. M.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas H. Atterbury, Edward Meyer, Joseph Eichbaum, John Gardner, Thomas Robertson, James Salisbury, Daniel Weeks, James E. Sweet, W. J. Howe, F. Baumgarten, John Jordan, Benjamin F. Outlaw.

BANK OF INDUSTRY,

No. 110 FIFTH AVENUE.

CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph Hastings, James McLain, John Knox, H. Darlington, Peter Donahue, Wm. Montgomery, George Wilson, John Kaiser.

JOSEPH HASTINGS, President. M. HANRAHAN, Cashier.

Allegheny National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

No. 33 Fifth Avenue.

Capital Stock, $500,000.

J. W. COOK.....President.
R. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS.....Cashier.

Solicitors, Messrs. Dilworth, Paxson, Kalkenburg & Dilworth.

THE NATIONAL TRUST CO.,

No. 423 Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

Deposits of $1 and upward received. Deposits received on 1st and 15th of each month draw interest from those dates. Special attention given to Collections, and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount Days—Tuesdays and Fridays.

DIRECTORS—Robert Dickson, Jacob Ail, James M. Kennedy, Thomas Mellon, Wm. Thaw, Jr., Wm. Wilson, Wm. Young, Wm. Smith, Wm. J. Friday, James Taylor, M. Woods, Wm. J. Gourley.

President—ROBERT DICKSON. Vice President—JAMES M. TAYLOR. Cashier—ROBERT J. GRIER.

Odd Fellows' Savings Bank,

No. 63 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania, March, 1872.

CAPITAL.....$100,000
SURPLUS FUND.....$500,000

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bonds and other good Securities.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS

Day Books furnished at the Bank.

Collections and Remittances promptly made.

DIRECTORS:

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ANDREW MILLER, S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
EDWARD DUFF, O. W. SCHMIDT,
WILLIAM McCLURG, D. F. ESTEP,
JOHN DEFERRARI, H. A. WEAVER.

President—HENRY LAMBERT. Vice President—ANDREW MILLER. Cashier—H. A. WEAVER.

Solicitors—Messrs. Dalzell, Gourley & Knox.

Pittsburgh Savings Bank

and Safe Deposit Co.

No. 135 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARTERED BY LEGISLATURE.

Capital, $200,000. Privilege, $500,000.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits

Collections made on all Points in the United States and Canada.

Directors:

JAS. W. BATCHELOR, President Eagle Cotton Works.
JAS. F. WELLS, of Haymer, Bauman & Co.
EDWARD SLAGLE, of Slagle & Stokes.
JOHN H. AYER, Superintendent Pennsylvania Rail Road.
D. A. CHENEY, Superintendent Allegheny Cemetery.
DR. A. H. GROSS, President Select Councils.
JOHN H. HAMILTON, of Hamilton & Co.
JOHN CHAMBERS, of Long & Co.
RALPH BAGALEY, Secretary Westinghouse Air Brake Co.
J. E. LAWRENCE, Superintendent Allegheny Valley Railroad.
JOHN FRENCH, of Pittsburgh Cast Steel Spring Co.
JAMES H. PEIRCE, Superintendent Keystone Bridge Company.
CHAS. W. BATCHELOR, President.
GEO. C. McFARLAND, Cashier.

Slope & Leather Savings Bank,

No. 1 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPITAL.....$200,000.

D. S. ANDERSON, D. R. DAVIDSON
C. D. BROWN, M. W. RANKIN
J. D. ROLAND, JAMES McKNIGHT.
JAMES H. REYNOLDS, JACOB S. REYNOLDS.
JOS. H. ANDERSON, JR. H. PALMER.....President.
JOHN D. FRASER.....Cashier.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.

Loans Negotiated on Mortgages, Bills of Exchange, Notes and Collaterals.

Accounts of Banks and individuals solicited.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturdays from 9 A. M. to 12 M.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS,

57 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

LOCKWOOD & CO.

Bankers,

94 BROADWAY, New York,

Transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, including the purchase and sale of Government and State Bonds, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and other Securities on COMMISSION.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

James T. Brady & Co.

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points.

PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, connecting at Liverpool with Steamships sailing direct, from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS, payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, and AT LOWEST RATES.

Isidore Coblens,

BROKER,

NO. 58½ FOURTH AVE.

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BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

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Luther S. Kauffman

Stock and Note Broker,

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ORDERS SOLICITED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF

STOCKS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

No. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.....DAVID GREGG

Directors.

S. M. WILLIS, PHILIP BENTEL,
A. V. McDONALD, BENJ. SINGERLY,
JAMES H. BRADY, GEN. ROBT. McKNIGHT,
I. L. FAHNESTOCK, HARTLEY HOWARD,
DANIEL KUWER, L. J. BLANCHARD,
J. S. FETTERMAN, DAVID GREGG.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Subscription Books Still Open FOR THE

U. S. 5 Per Cent. Funded Loan.

The last opportunity for holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS to get Government 5 Per Cents exchange.

We will make Exchanges for National Banks, to whom Circulars and Calculations will be furnished at our immediate Agents of the Treasury Department.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 9, 1873.

The excited condition of affairs in the East has produced no marked effect here and monetary affairs seem to be going on much the same as usual. The demand for money still continues much in excess of the supply, but the banks continue to be able to meet the wants of their own customers, but reject the claims of outside paper. Rates remain steady at eight to ten per cent. in bank and from ten to fifteen per cent. on the street, the market being well supplied with notes which are offered at from one to one and a quarter a month.

New York funds are scarce and in demand among the banks. We should not be surprised if bank notes would have to be shipped, in that direction to meet the current wants of the banks.

Our remarks concerning Good Friday have occasioned considerable discussion and further inquiry has confirmed our opinion that the day is still a legal holiday. The act defining what shall be legal holidays raises a nice question as to Good Friday, and yesterday the whole question was referred to the Judiciary Committe—this morning the Attorney General telegraphed. "The Judiciary Committee of the Senate have reported unanimously that Good Friday is still a legal holiday and that no further legislation is necessary on that subject," which settles the question beyond a doubt. The banks can, of course, use their pleasure whether they close their doors or not, but they will have to observe the day by posting on Thursday any unpaid paper maturing on Friday.

The law is explicit on this point, using the following language: They (the legal holidays) "shall for all purposes whatsoever as regards the presenting for payment or acceptance, and of the protesting and giving notice, of the dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks, drafts and promissory notes made after the passage of this act, be treated and considered as is the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday."

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Noon.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	120½	120¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864		117¾
U. S. Bonds of 5-20s	119¼	119¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	119	119
U. S. Bonds of 1868	117¾	117¾
10-40s	112¾	113
New 5s	115¼	115¼
Gold	113¾	113¾
Currency 6s	123½	123½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quoted United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¾
United States 6s of 1881	120¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	117¼
United States 5-20s of 1864	117¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	119¾
United States 10-40s	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	117¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	117¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	117¾
Currency Pacifics	113¾

—As many persons are holders of railroad bonds we submit a table showing the profit realized on those paying their coupons in gold. This table will be valuable for future reference, and should be carefully preserved.

BONDS PURCHASED AT PAR.

	Percentage of Annual Interest on Investment.
Gold at 15 per cent. premium	9.20
Gold at 14 per cent. premium	9.12
Gold at 13 per cent. premium	9.04
Gold at 12 per cent. premium	8.96
Gold at 11 per cent. premium	8.88
Gold at 10 per cent. premium	8.80
Gold at 9 per cent. premium	8.72

BONDS PURCHASED AT 95½.

Gold at 15 per cent. premium	9.43
Gold at 14 per cent. premium	9.35
Gold at 13 per cent. premium	9.27
Gold at 12 per cent. premium	9.19
Gold at 11 per cent. premium	9.11
Gold at 10 per cent. premium	9.03
Gold at 9 per cent. premium	8.94

BONDS PURCHASED AT 95.

Gold at 15 per cent. premium	9.63
Gold at 14 per cent. premium	9.60
Gold at 13 per cent. premium	9.52
Gold at 12 per cent. premium	9.43
Gold at 11 per cent. premium	9.34
Gold at 10 per cent. premium	9.26
Gold at 9 per cent. premium	9.18

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

April 9, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
	118	118	118½	118¾	118¾	118¾
Western Union Tel.	85¾	86¼	86¼	86¾	86¾	87
Pacific Mail	40	40	40	40	40	40
Adams Express	56¾	56¾	56¾	56½	56½	56½
Wells, Fargo & Co.		92				
United States Express		96		86¾		
Erie	20	20	20	20	20	20
Lake Shore		74½		74½		
New York Central	103½	103½	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Ohio and Mississippi	30	30	30	30	30	30
Michigan Southern	92¾	92	92¾	92	92	92
Illinois Central			118			
Cleveland and Pittsburgh			88¾			
Chicago and R. R.						
Chicago and N. W. pref.						
Stock Island	113½	113¾	114¼	113¾	114¼	114¼
Ft. Wayne	94	94	94	93¾	94	94
Cantral pref.		74½	75¾	74¾	74¾	
Wabash	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	60	60¾
Wabash pref.		93¾		93¾		
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾	94	93¾		
Ohio and Mississippi	44¾	44¾	45	44¾	44¾	44¾
Union Pacific	37¾	38	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Chicago and Alton		110¾		110¾		
Chicago and Alton pref.		116		116		
Boston, Hart. and Erie	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾		
Boston, Hart. and Erie pref.	13	13		13		
New Jersey Central	130	130		134¾		
Quicksilver				30¾		
Quicksilver pref.				65		
Mariposa				40¾		
Mariposa pref.						
Atlantic Mail						

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna. Central	86¾
Reading	94¾
United Cos.	119¾
Phila. & Erie	25¾
Lehigh Navigation	38¾
Pittsburgh 8s	74
Gold	113¾
Lehigh Valley	59¾

Phila. and Erie..... 25¾
Lehigh Navigation.. 38¾
Pittsburgh 8s..... 74
Gold..... 113¾
Central Transport'n.. 47¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, April 9, 1873.

REMARKS.—The rivers are well up to "flood tide," and as rain is falling as we write, late in the after noon, the prospects are good for another "pumpkin flood," in that those interested should make a note of this and touch measures accordingly.

With regard to the general tone of the markets we have little now to give the reader, and that little will be found noted under the proper head. The spring trade has not yet fairly set in, but all the signs point to the inauguration at an early day, of one of the heaviest trades ever witnessed in Pittsburgh.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	2,202	4,233	12,406
Apples, bbls	1,542	2,080	3,622
Cheese, boxes	50	35	85
Corn, bush	2,692	3,473	6,165
Wheat, sacks	5,879	4,412	10,291
Barley, sacks	2,700	2,000	4,700
Rye, sacks	454	380	834
Oats, sacks	10,199	8,022	18,149
Butter, packages	349	263	612
Bacon, pieces	2,735	1,020	3,755
Hams, pieces	360	363	723

Below we give the ruling rates of the market, with the remark that they are wholesale prices, unless special mention is made to the contrary:

ALES—Market quiet and unchanged at our quotations of last week.

APPLES—Receipts heavy, being 634 barrels. The prices ruled as follows: Spys (Hydes) and Rambos, $4 50 to $5 00 per barrel; Baldwins, $4 00 to $4 50; Greenings, $3 50 to $4 00; Romanites, $3 00 to $3 50; Russets, $3 00 to $3 50; Pippins, $3 00 to $3 50; Belmont Co. Greenings, $3 00 to $3 50; Belmont Co. Russets, $3 00 to $3 50; Belmont Co. Pippins, $3 00 to $3 50; Belmont Co. Romanites, $3 00 to $3 50; Belmont Co. Baldwins, $3 00 to $3 50; Belmont Co. Spys, $3 00 to $3 50; Belmont Co. Rambos, $3 00 to $3 50; Belmont Co. Seek-no-further, $3 00 to $3 50; Belmont Co. Fall Pippins, $3 00 to $3 50; Belmont Co. Fall Russets, $3 00 to $3 50; Belmont Co. Fall Romanites, $3 00 to $3 50; Belmont Co. Fall Baldwins, $3 00 to $3 50; Belmont Co. Fall Greenings, $3 00 to $3 50; Belmont Co. Fall Spys, $3 00 to $3 50; Belmont Co. Fall Rambos, $3 00 to $3 50; Belmont Co. Fall

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Candidates for the French Assembly.

PARIS, April 8.—The Moniteur Republicain says that M. Colfavru has declined to withdraw his candidature in favor of Thiers.

The Carlist Insurrection.

MADRID, April 8.—Gen. Serrano, the Carlist chief-tain, with a force of insurgents, in which six hundred men of the town of Puigcerda, in the Province of Gerona, is expected and the women of the town are preparing to receive them. The men are preparing to defend the place. The inhabitants of Sacanet de Orient have also expelled the Jesuits from that city. The Carlists are besieging Fort Martin, in the Balearic Islands. The rebels demand the release of a number of soldiers who have been placed under arrest.

Naval Visit to St. Petersburg.

BERLIN, April 9.—Emperor William, Prince Bismarck and General Von Moltke, accompanied by a large suit and numerous leaders for St. Petersburg on a visit to the Czar on the 20th inst. Crown Prince Frederick William and wife take their departure for Vienna on the following day.

Disease of Pope Pius.

ROME, April 8.—The Pope suffered considerably yesterday, but he better to-day. His Holiness is still confined to his bed.

Twelve News.

LIVERPOOL, April 9.—The steamships Egypt, recently, Victoria and Rhein have arrived out.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

ATHENS, April 9.—Death of Admiral Aiken of the United States Navy is announced here.

LISBON, April 9.—The session of the Portuguese Cortes has closed.

SEASONAL, April 9.—The Russian Grand Duke Alexis arrived to-day for Japan. A Japanese Embassy of which C. W. Legg notice, United States Consul at Hiogo, N. S. Smith, and others, are in Paris, on their way to Paris. The embassy-question has been postponed until the return of the Emperor from his annual tour and the arrival of the ambassadorial suite.

European Markets.

LONDON, April 9, 12 M.—Consols for money 93 3/8, for account 93 3/8. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 92 1/4; of 1865, new issue, 90 3/4; old issue, 90 3/4; 10-40s, 89; new 5s, 91; Illinois Central 98; Pennsylvania 22 discount.

PARIS, April 9.—Rentes 57 centimes 3f.

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ANTWERP, April 9.—Refined petroleum 62 francs.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, April 9, 1873, U. S. A.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-MORROW.

The storm center in Virginia and Pennsylvania will move to northeastward, over Cape Cod on Thursday. Southern New England, increasing cloudy winds, with rain. For the Middle and South Atlantic States, brisk westerly winds and cool, clearing weather over the former, with cloudy and rainy weather over the latter. For the Eastern Gulf States, fresh northerly winds and cool, clear weather. For the Southern Gulf States, fresh northerly winds, with generally clear weather. For the Mississippi valley, local rains are reported from the upper Lakes. Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Milwaukee and Chicago. Cautionary signals are ordered at Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego and from Eastport, Me., to Richmond, S. C., on the Atlantic coast.

Latest from the Wrecked Ohiarle.

HALIFAX, April 9.—Five hundred were recovered from the wreck to-day, four steerage passengers and a sailor, all unrecognized. A plate was recovered from the steward's store, but it opened into the next chamber, and was of no advantage. The divers continue to work, but will not do much until the arrival of the New York wreckers.

Detectives searched scores of the houses in the vicinity of the wreck to-day, and discovered a few stolen articles. The Collector goes down to the wreck to-morrow to investigate the smuggling charges and to raise full charge of affairs on behalf of the government. The Coastal inquiry will be postponed until Saturday.

Rev. Mr. Anchet takes charge of the burial of all except those who are identified as Catholics and places in the Catholic cemetery, at Terrence Bay. He means at grave digging, converging bodies in boats and reads the burial services.

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The New York *World*, editorially, says: "A person writes a letter to the *Tribune* recalling the fact that Mr. Colfax certified to the potency of candleswago in the cure of cancer, the same having been administered to his wife. To whose support Mr. Colfax's endorsement he bore testimony in a letter to the proprietor of the medicine. The patient subsequently died, and his correspondence conjectures that Mr. Colfax's certificate was false, and that the money he was paid for it by the firm in question. We do not remember to have seen anything of the sort since than this letter or the surmises and conjectures which it engendered. We do not approve of Mr. Colfax at all, but let him answer his accusers and slay and not have his presumably innocent actions thus invited into critical discussion. It was natural that, with a people who are familiar with the doctors condemn every candle's cure, Mr. Colfax should write to any druggist who would guarantee to supply him with candleswago. Nothing more surely proves how candleswago not only patients but the kindness of patients, and we wonder that in the years since the lady died in Paris, the solicitous question has been propounded as to the return of the Emperor from his annual tour and the arrival of the ambassadorial suite.

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GUBERNATORIAL VETOES.

What the Papers say About Them.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin.]

It was a pretty good day for vetoes, yesterday. Two messages came from the Governor, before noon, while whether his appointments were safe, doubtful, was a matter of conjecture. For what the governor says in his wonderful constitutional scruples are doing is to construct bad legislation, throw out of the statute-book many good laws, and add to the burdens of the people, by adding expensive machinery to existing laws, and by the creation of new offices. When the committee for the "relief" of school directors called to see the Governor, it was said, about school matters, he was in the midst of one of his paroxysms of veto. When the committee for the "relief" of school directors called to see the Governor, it was said, about school matters, he was in the midst of one of his paroxysms of veto. When the committee for the "relief" of school directors called to see the Governor, it was said, about school matters, he was in the midst of one of his paroxysms of veto.

FIRE AT McKEESPORT.

National Tube Works Destroyed.

Several Men Injured—One Reported Killed—Connection With Water Works Cut Off—Loss $200,000—Fully Insured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

McKEESPORT, Pa., April 9, 1873.

A fire originated at the National Tube Works this evening about 4 o'clock by the falling in of a portion of the roof of the finish building, which came in contact with the gas pipe which conducts the gas from the producers to the furnaces, setting the mill on fire. Two men are seriously and several slightly injured. Up to the present time no deaths are reported. The loss and insurance cannot be ascertained at present. The mill is totally destroyed. The machine and pattern shops and office were saved, but badly damaged by throwing out the contents. The failing of the roof broke the connection of the water works, which destroyed the working of the hose.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

About five o'clock last evening, just after the Fire Commissioners had adjourned, and before they had separated, a telegram was received from McKeesport stating that a disastrous fire was in progress in that place, and asking that steamers might be sent up. The Chief Engineer, under instructions, ordered the Duquesne steamer to the Connellsville depot, and accompanying the company, started on a train already awaiting to the scene of the conflagration, which they reached at six o'clock. By the time the last alarm sounded the fire had spent itself, however, having totally destroyed the National tube works.

These works are owned by a Boston company and the way they came to locate in McKeesport is a long story. The building was of brick, the roof supported by arches, and the floors of iron. The loss and insurance will not be known for some days to come, but the insurance is understood to be very large, nearly all of the manufacturing block, it has been in operation for two years. He had been acting for years. He had found better health in the old country than here, and went to Europe to look after his stock to his friends, it was, yet not unexpected. We hear that the long-run ordering the steamer Atlantic to Queenstown has also, but it may still be brought here.

The Allegheny River.

The Allegheny river, which has been very high for several days, was at a stand still yesterday, but commenced to rise again last evening. In some places on the Allegheny and Monongahela the river has overflowed its banks, and filled the cellars of houses. For some distance above the city the river is very high, and from the first story of a few dwellings, compelling the occupants to move to the upper floors. A considerable amount of lumber has floated down the river, but as far as rafts or other property are concerned, the effect of the two rises have been carried off.

A Long Time on the Way.

On the 27th of September last a box of clothing was shipped from Wheeling to Allegheny, addressed to Bridget Sherlock. Unfortunately there were two girls who bore that name in Allegheny, one residing on Beaver street and the other in Benson alley. The latter girl secured the goods at last, and when the former called for them found that she was informed of what had been done. Search was then instituted, and it was soon found where the goods were, but they had been delivered, but she had removed to New York. She returned a few days ago, and was then notified, and when the goods arrived to her home and obtained the goods, which are valued at two hundred dollars. The property party was notified of the recovery of her goods, when she repaired to the office and identified them.

The Allegheny Gas Works.

The special committee of Councils appointed on the part of the gas works met last evening for the purpose of having a consultation with the officers of the works. The committee on the part of Councils was present, but the officers of the works, and virtually approved of this meeting for the purpose of having a consultation with the officers of the works. The committee on the part of Councils was present, but the officers of the works, and virtually approved of this meeting for the purpose of having a consultation with the officers of the works.

Since entering right at the start, what almost every thoughtful person has had upon encounter, the demand for special legislation, through which corporations may obtain privileges at the expense of the people at large, has come, and by which conflicts, corruption, bribes and other acts demoralizing to the public service have been committed. The Governor has come manfully to the front and put down his foot, declaring quite decidedly that special legislation for the benefit of the city shall be done by the people.

Both branches of the Legislature recently passed, unanimously, an act consenting to one of the existing corporations of the State, the privileges, for all time, of laying down water pipes in the streets of Philadelphia. There is every fact to prove that if the corporation of Philadelphia can get the privilege of laying down water pipes in the streets of Philadelphia, it will be a great benefit to the city. The act was passed by the Legislature, and the Governor has signed it.

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A delicious tonic. Cures dyspepsia, nervousness, etc. For sale everywhere. Ask your druggist. Delicate females it is found wonderfully beneficial. Price 75c. Sold by druggists. TTS

DIED:

BLAKEMORE—On Wednesday morning, April 9th, 1873, after a long illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH BLAKEMORE, wife of Robert and John B. Blakemore.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

[Wheeling papers please copy]

MCCOWIN—On Tuesday morning, April 8th, 1873, at 4 o'clock, JOHN SULLIVAN, infant son of Alex. McCowin, in the forty-eighth year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 193 Penn street, Thursday, April 10th, at 2 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

JOHNSTON—On Wednesday morning, April 9th, 1873, ROBERT JOHNSTON, aged seventy-four years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 199 Third avenue, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

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UNDERTAKER.
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ASSETS, $2,327,489 83.
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AT $25 TO $300.
DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS,
$8 TO $125.

Single Shot Guns, $3 to $8.25. Revolvers, $6 to $40. Pistols, 75 cents to $5. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material, Guns and Pistols repaired. Send 3 cent stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express C. O. D.

J. H. JOHNSTON,
170 Smithfield street.

Sign of the Big Gun.

REMOVAL.

Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG, Dentist,
HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO
No. 37 SIXTH AVENUE,
OPPOSITE TRINITY CHURCH.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the court the following business was transacted yesterday:

Abraham B. Webb, of Luzerne county, filed an affidavit in relation to petition of himself in bankruptcy.

A rule was granted on Register Woodruff to show cause why the assignee elected by the creditors should not be confirmed, and why he should not proceed to sell the bankrupt's stock in trade.

James T. and Charles A. Wood, of the firm of James T. Wood & Bro., filed their petition in bankruptcy, asking that they be adjudicated bankrupts. It will be remembered that the firm recently failed, but that an arrangement was effected with its creditors by which it was to continue business. It would appear that the appointments made for the sale, and virtually approved of this meeting for the purpose of having a consultation with the officers of the works.

Since entering right at the start, what almost every thoughtful person has had upon encounter, the demand for special legislation, through which corporations may obtain privileges at the expense of the people at large, has come, and by which conflicts, corruption, bribes and other acts demoralizing to the public service have been committed. The Governor has come manfully to the front and put down his foot, declaring quite decidedly that special legislation for the benefit of the city shall be done by the people.

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CITY MATTERS.

The Fire Marshal and the Pittsburgh Fire Department.

The question as to the duties of the Fire Marshal of the county in connection with, or pertaining to, the Fire Department of the city, having by recent decision been declared to be simply those of a supervising of the Commission. It resulted in an examination of the law and ordinance under which the Commission, and the ordinance under which the Commissioners, and these documents were respectfully referred to the Fire Marshal.

A New Railway Project.

A few days ago citizens residing north of Allegheny city held a meeting for the purpose of aiding the project of the Allegheny and Northern Railroad, to run from the Seventh ward, Allegheny, to Pine creek, a distance of fourteen miles. Addresses were made by several parties, urging the importance of the road, and a committee of one from each of the wards of Allegheny, was appointed to solicit further subscriptions. The total subscriptions already obtained is $6,500, and last Saturday, subscriptions were.

Obituary.

Many friends deeply regret the death of James Mawhinney, which will event occurred in Ireland, as noticed yesterday. Mr. Mawhinney was a well known citizen, a brother of Hon. John Mawhinney, of this city, and was formerly engaged in the business of manufacturing brick. He was 70 years of age, and had been in poor health for some years. He had found better health in the old country than here, and went to Europe to look after his stock to his friends, it was, yet not unexpected. We hear that the long-run ordering the steamer Atlantic to Queenstown also has, but it may still be brought here.

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PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The famous Lydia Thompson troupe of "blondes" gave their first performance last evening before a large audience, the heterogeneous burlesque, interspersed with the attractions on the boards. Lydia is as piquant and lively as ever, and aims for and hits the mark in every effort. Her support is well chosen for the special objects in view. To-night, "Kenilworth."

Academy of American Theater.

The many accomplished performers at this theater will appear in an entire change of programme this evening. It will be worth seeing.

Trimble's Varieties.

J. H. Milburn is the chief among a host of attractions at Trimble's. His songs are new and finely done. A new sensational acts for night.

English Opera.

Those who propose attending at the Academy of Music during the English opera season, should be present at the opening of the sale of reserved places, which takes place at H. Kleber & Bro.'s at nine o'clock this morning.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE

Arbuckles' Coffee Roasting and Spice Establishment Burned—Loss Approximating $250,000.

A destructive fire occurred last evening at the coffee and spice mill establishment of Arbuckles & Co., in the third ward, by which a loss of probably $250,000 was caused, and which, when it progressed, was lighting the lamps in front of the Academy of Music the cry of fire was raised and, ascertaining the location of it, he ran to Box 31, rang the signal, and gave the alarm. The firemen were on the ground with their usual promptness, and the police in considerable force made every arrangement for the protection of property and assisting in the labors of the fire department. The fire was first discovered in the third story of the large brick building on the side of the firm is located and the spice ground, and soon the flames issued from the windows, and the fire spread rapidly. After the engines first called had reached the ground, and it was discovered that the fire was under such headway as to require the second alarm, a second alarm was given bringing to the scene the entire department. The fire ladders were thrown upon the building, hose placed in position and an effectual attack made upon the flames of which was directed upon the fire. Notwithstanding the well directed efforts of the department the fire continued to spread, and the flames, aided by the strong southerly wind, carried them with increasing violence to all her. An information was also made against Patrick Sullivan, for assault and battery, Patrick Sullivan, prosecutor.

The contract for grading and leveling the grounds of the Regular Thomson Steel Works, of Messrs. Carnegie, Phipps & Co., on the south side of the Monongahela, for the buildings, has been awarded to Messrs. F. and T. Collins. A large force of men will at once be put on the work and it will be pushed to completion at the earliest possible day.

Mr. Hartley, who was badly burned yesterday by the falling of a few walls of the burning building, failed to a few weeks ago from the second floor of the building, from strawberry way where the fire occurred. In the part were eight children, the eldest of whom, and a considerable amount of stock. The other part, on the corner of Market street, contains a large quantities of coffee, sugar, molasses, containing the whole of the spice mill, and a considerable amount of stock. The other part, on the corner of Market street, contains a large quantities of coffee, sugar, molasses, containing the whole of the spice mill, and a considerable amount of stock. The other part, on the corner of Market street, contains a large quantities of coffee, sugar, molasses, containing the whole of the spice mill, and a considerable amount of stock.

The Will of James Mawhinney.

The will of the late James Mawhinney, whose death it became already been noted, was admitted to probate yesterday by John Barton. The estate, which is valued at $30,000, is divided among the relatives of the deceased, the remainder being liable to charitable institutions. Provision is made in the will that he be buried in Allegheny Cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pa., and that Mr. Mawhinney have made arrangements for marriage in Ireland, but owing to his failing health, which was made in this city and consummated. The will, which was made in this city before his departure, provided that if he married in Ireland, he should not do so, but on condition that she should remain a widow, but if she should marry again, she was to receive an annuity of three thousand dollars as long as she lived.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

The jury in the murder case have not yet agreed upon a verdict.

On a house on Webster avenue is the sign, "To let—negroes only."

This is the anniversary of the big fire of 1845, and it occurs on the same day—Thursday.

COLLECTOR DAVIS, United States Internal Revenue, is now snugly ensconced in his new quarters, No. 23 Fourth avenue.

ELIZABETH BRICKLAND, now confined in the Washington jail, under sentence of death, has refused for several days to take any nourishment.

A SAMPLE of the locust pavement has been laid at the corner of Wood street and Fourth avenue, in front of the new building of Messrs. Reed & Co. For locality it has much needed.

The prompt action of the Fire Commission, and Chief Engineer White under it, in dismissing Foreman Fagan from the Fifth engine, is highly commendable.

The sale of seats for Miss Coombs's engagement at Library Hall next week, still continues at Cook's, as also at Hall and Smith's. It has been highly encouraging thus far.

The railroad authorities yesterday refused to receive a lot of logs which arrived at the stock yards the evening previous, many of them being dead, and hay were purchased instead.

The Duquesne Greys, of this city, will present a handsome pair of guidons to the Pittsburgh Legion of Grenadiers, of this city, in appreciation of attentions shown on inauguration day.

MEAT INSPECTOR LINDSAY appears to be on the watch in the interests of the public. Yesterday he seized one hundred pounds of tainted meat from different shops of the Fifth and 23d ward portions of fish.

At a meeting of the Finance Committee, of Allegheny City, Mr. Robert Dilworth was appointed to assist Mrs. Oxley, wife of Captain J. H. Oxley, deceased, in collecting the delinquents taxes for the Third ward duplicates.

YESTERDAY morning John Orton, a brakeman on the Pan Handle Railroad, was run over by a train of cars near Burgwinth station and both of his legs were crushed so badly that they had to be amputated. When at Pennsylvania hospital and both legs were amputated.

A MAN named Marshall, employed as a gardener by Mrs. Judith Medina, was arrested for the larceny of a gold watch and chain from the house of that lady. He was detected in the act of pawning the articles at Cinnettis office, and is now awaiting a hearing in the lock-up. The property was recovered.

THE Board of the Fire Commission, yesterday, on the manifest insubordination of the members of one of the fire companies, had the power to dismiss them at work. Some piece of work was directed to be done by the Chief Engineer, under instructions from Duquesne steamer to the Connellsville depot, and accompanying the company, started on a train already awaiting to the scene of the conflagration, which they reached at six o'clock. By the time the last alarm sounded the fire had spent itself, however, having totally destroyed the National tube works.

These works are owned by a Boston company and the way they came to locate in McKeesport is a long story. The building was of brick, the roof supported by arches, and the floors of iron. The loss and insurance will not be known for some days to come, but the insurance is understood to be very large, nearly all of the manufacturing block, it has been in operation for two years. He had been acting for years. He had found better health in the old country than here, and went to Europe to look after his stock to his friends, it was, yet not unexpected. We hear that the long-run ordering the steamer Atlantic to Queenstown also has, but it may still be brought here.

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Baker's Elixir Calisaya Bark and Iron.

A delicious tonic. Cures dyspepsia, nervousness, etc. For sale everywhere. Ask your druggist. Delicate females it is found wonderfully beneficial. Price 75c. Sold by druggists. TTS

DIED:

BLAKEMORE—On Wednesday morning, April 9th, 1873, after a long illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH BLAKEMORE, wife of Robert and John B. Blakemore.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

[Wheeling papers please copy]

MCCOWIN—On Tuesday morning, April 8th, 1873, at 4 o'clock, JOHN SULLIVAN, infant son of Alex. McCowin, in the forty-eighth year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 193 Penn street, Thursday, April 10th, at 2 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

JOHNSTON—On Wednesday morning, April 9th, 1873, ROBERT JOHNSTON, aged seventy-four years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 199 Third avenue, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

RODY PATTERSON, JR.,
UNDERTAKER.
147 FOURTH AVENUE.
Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $2,327,489 83.
Ins. Co of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

ON THE BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER AND SUPPER TABLE,
LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce
IS INDISPENSABLE.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York,
Agents for the United States.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS
PITTSBURGH, PA.
BREECH LOADING SHOT GUNS,
AT $25 TO $300.
DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS,
$8 TO $125.

Single Shot Guns, $3 to $